BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

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" 3 months.....8 00
" 6 months.....15 00
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" 6 months.....5 00

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There being connected with the Progress establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864. NO. 145.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered According to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond---The Enemy Advancing up the Peninsula.

RICHMOND, April 28.—A sharp skirmish took place a few days since at Watauga Bridge, East Tennessee.

A large force of Yankees attacked Gen. W. A. Jackson and were repulsed with considerble loss.

One hundred more Yankee officers, captured at Plymouth, are expected daily at the Libby prison.

The cancellation of the old currency is progressing at the Treasury at the rate of eighty millions per month.

All the hospitals in and near Richmond have been vacated and cleaned out.

Four men, belonging to the "Iron Clad Minstrels," were captured in Gloucester county, making their way to the enemy's lines with forged British papers.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, April 28.—The York river train arrived nearly an hour in advance of schedule time to-day in consequence of a report brought by scouts to Tunstall's, that the enemy were advancing up the Peninsula, and had driven in our pickets at Barhamsville last night.—The train left in a hurry. There is a good deal of excitement about Tunstall's.

No further particulars could be ascertained.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 28.—It has been reported for several days that a large portion of the enemy's cavalry had gone after Forrest, which is now confirmed.

The enemy evince no disposition to advance. They were practicing again at Ringgold this afternoon with artillery.

The report that Lindley, of the 53d Ala., recently hung at Tunnel Hill, was chaplain, is erroneous. He was a minister, though a private in that regiment.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., April 28.—A body of Yankee cavalry, estimated at two hundred, crossed Robinson river this morning at Russell's, and occupied Madison C. H. There was a slight skirmish. One of our men engaged in it was wounded and has arrived here. It is believed to be merely a scouting party. Beyond that there is nothing of interest.

We have not a word of news from Eastern Carolina, nor do we know whether Newbern is to be attacked or not—we are willing to leave the matter in the hands of Gen. Hoke.

It is said that the Yankees burnt their camps and retired from Suffolk after hearing of the Plymouth disaster.

RESOLUTIONS OF 1798 AND 1864.—In the winter of 1798-9—a period of apparently peril to the United States Government from foes without, and which therefore gave the "strong government" many special pleas of "necessity"—the celebrated alien and sedition laws were enacted. These laws became particularly odious to the people for two reasons. First, they were clearly unconstitutional. This alone ought to have condemned them. In the second place, it was well understood to be a scheme of a party who made that an occasion for the advertisement of doctrines destructive of State sovereignty, and consequently for the building up of a precedent looking to centralization. This gave rise to the celebrated Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions. The Legislature of Virginia was denounced then as that of Georgia is now, because they could not see the "necessity" for such arbitrary measures. Gradually the light began to break in upon the minds of those who had been deluded by the cry of "necessity," and a few years thereafter the "Virginia Resolutions" became the platform of a party whose principles were identical with those for which the South is to-day struggling.

That there are persons in the Confederate States who are personally interested in the establishment of a "strong government," and who are looking anxiously to a radical change beneficial to themselves, no one with his eyes open can reasonably question; and that the late Congress was flattered into the partial support of this organization the record abundantly shows. Georgia stands in the position now that Virginia did during the administration of the elder Adams; and the "Stephens Resolutions" will occupy a prominent part in the history of constitutional liberty on this Continent.—*Col. Sun.*

CANTELOPES AND WATERMELONS.—Cantelopes can be raised with all the certainty of the cucumber and the pumkin. They require a little care in preparing and selecting the ground. A sandy loam is always to be preferred, but any light, friable soil, with a southern exposure, free from prevailing moisture, will answer. The ground should be dug out to the depth of eight or ten inches, eighteen inches in diameter, which should be filled with one-third well rotten short manure, one-third good sand—should the soil not possess any—and one-third rich earth, well mixed.—The hills should be from eight to twelve feet apart each way, as room allowed, and the seed, say five to a hill should be planted over the whole hill, an inch below the surface. When the sprouts are two inches high, give them a fair sprinkling of wood ashes, while the dew is on, or after watering them, and repeat three or four times during the two following weeks. This will drive away the insects. When they are six inches high, remove all but two or three vines, according to the space between the rows, and carefully put round, not to the vines, a little guano: In removing the weeds from the beds, the vines should not be disturbed, as the rootlets which penetrate the earth from the vines, and which supply the principle nourishment to the fruit, will be destroyed.

Watermelons require exactly the same treatment, but the crop is not as certain as the cantelole. Still, if a light friable, sand soil, with a southeastern expose, is selected, and the mountain sprout variety is planted, a fair crop may almost be counted on. We have raised twenty-one edible watermelons from three hills. The orange watermelon is very luscious and we think requires a rather short season than others and produces abundantly.

THE $100 BILLS.—As some persons persist in rejecting the $100 notes as not available at all, the Charleston *Courier* calls attention to the fact that according to the Treasury decision the extra and discriminative tax of ten per cent. does not attach before the 2d of May. They are now, therefore, fundable or exchangeable as other denominations, and innocent holders should not submit to or suffer any loss beyond the legal tax, which is now 33⅓ per cent., and will be for May 43⅓; for June 53⅓; for July 63⅓; for August 73⅓; for September 83⅓; and for October 93⅓. After which even the "Memmingerian process" cannot take off another ten per cent., and the surviving bills, if any, may be stored away in a museum

A CHILD AT PRAYER.

A little child, with chesnut hair,
And gentle eyes of blue,
And rosy cheeks and crimsoned lips,
Love's own appropriate hue,
Knelt in the morning's golden blush,
And raised her small hands fair,
And whispered in her loping tones
"Dear Father, hear my prayer!"

The smiling sunbeams danced and played,
Around the kneeling child,
And lighted up with holy light
Her features calm and mild;
The amber gleams seemed loth to leave
Her clouds of waving hair;
And listened while those sweet lips said,
"Dear Father, hear my prayer!"

Oh, blessed child, keep ever pure,
From sin's enticing wile,
And let thy youthful happy brow
Rest ever in God's smile;
And by and by thy feet shall press
The heavenly meadows fair;
And thou shall chant in nobler strains,
"Dear Father hear my prayer!"

COMET POETRY.—A small little boy is the author of the following:

The moon was setting in a cloud,
Full fledged in golden light,
A-hatching out the little stars,
The chickens of the night;
But out of all that brilliant brood
Produced by Luna pale,
There was but one poor little chick
That could produce a tail!

Third Congress.

As the first session of the Third Congress is to met on Monday next, May 2d, we present below a list of the members as far as known.

The following is a list of the Senators elect and those holding over, with the year annexed in which their respective terms of office expire:

SENATE.

		Alabama.	
R W Walke,	1870	Robert Jemison,	1868
		Arkansas.	
R W Johnso	1870	C B Mitchell,	1868
		Florida.	
J M Baker,	1870	A E Maxwell,	1868
		Georgia.	
H V Johnso	1870	B H Hill,	1868
		Kentucky.	
———,	1870	H C Burnett,	1868
		Louisiana.	
Ed Sparrow,	1868	T J Semmes,	1866
		Mississippi.	
J W G Watson,	1870	A G Brown,	1866
		Missouri.	
———,	1870	———,	1866
		North Carolina.	
W A Graham,	1870	W T Dortch,	1866
		South Carolina.	
J L Orr,	1868	R W Barnwell,	1866
		Tennessee.	
———,	1870	L C Haynes,	1868
		Texas.	
W S Oldham,	1868	L T Wigfall,	1866
		Virginia.	
R M T Hunter,	1868	A T Caperton,	1866

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

		ALABAMA.	
1	T J Foster,	6	W P Chilton,
2	W R Smith,	7	David Clopton,
3	W R W Cobb,	8	J L Pugh,
4	H M Cruikshanks,	9	J S Dickinson,
5	S F Lyon,		
		ARKANSAS.	

We have no information of the election of Representatives to the next Congress.

		FLORIDA.	
1	St G Rogers,	2	R B Hilton,
		GEORGIA.	
1	Julian Hartridge,	6	J H Echols,
2	W E Smith,	7	J M Smith,
3	M H Blanford,	8	G N Lester,
4	C Anderson,	9	H P Bell,
5	J T Shewmake,	10	Warren Akin,
		KENTUCKY.	

No election for next Congress.

		LOUISIANA.	
1	C J Villere,	4	L J Dupre,
2	O M Conrad,	5	Henry Marshall,
3	D E Kenner,	6	John Perkins, Jr
		MISSISSIPPI.	
1	J A Orr,	5	O R Singleton,
2	W D Holder,	6	Ethel Barksdale,
3	Israel Welsh,	7	J D Lamphin,
4	H C Chambers,		
		MISSOURI.	

The present delegation were elected to hold office until their successors should be elected. The question of qualification will be decided by the present Congress.

		NORTH CAROLINA.	
1	W N H Smith,	6	J A Gilmer,
2	R R Bridgers,	7	J M Leach,
3	J T Leach,	8	J G Ramsay,
4	T C Fuller,	9	B S Gaither,
5	Josiah Turner, Jr	10	G W Logan,
		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1	J H Witherspoon,	4	W D Simpson,
2	W P Miles,	5	Jas Farrow,
3	M L Ayer,	6	W W Boyce,
		TENNESSEE.	
1	J B Heiskell,	7	James McCallum,
2	W G Swan,	8	Thos Menees,
3	A S Colyar,	9	J D C Adkins,
4	J P Murray,	10	J V Wright,
5	H S Foote,	11	D M Currin,
6	E A Keeble,		
		TEXAS.	
1	J A Wilcox,	4	F B Sexton,
2	C G Herbert,	5	J R Taylor,
3	A M Branch,	6	S H Morgan,
		VIRGINIA.	
1	R L Montague,	9	David Funsten,
2	R H Whitfield,	10	P W M Holliday,
3	W C Wickham,	11	J B Baldwin,
4	T S Gholson,	12	W R Staples,
5	T S Bocock,	13	Fayette McMullen,
6	J Goode, Jr	14	Samuel Miller,
7	W C Rives,	15	Robert Johnston,
8	D C Dejarnette,	16	C W Russell.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present: if the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months		$15.00
" "	Three months	8.00
" "	One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months		3.00
" "	six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

CITY MARKET.

Reported Daily.

APPLES—Green	$20@30
" Dried	$20
BACON—Hog round	$3
BEES WAX	$3
BRANS	$10
BUTTER	$6
CANDLES—Tallow	$3
" Wax—By the box	$5
" Adamantine	$5
" Sperm	$5
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$175
CHICKENS	$7
COFFEE	$30@35
DUCKS	$7
EGGS	$3
FLOUR—	$200
FODDER—per hundred	$2@2 50
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$5
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$4
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$4 00
MOLASSES	$40
MEAL—	$40 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$20
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1 50
RYE	$20
SALT—	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 19.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 50
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$5@6 00
CORN	$30
COTTON	$3 00
COTTON YARNS	$20@50 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$220@240
IRON, Swede	$5 50@5
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS	$5 00
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$30
RYE	$25
SUGAR	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$2@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$2 75

WILMINGTON MARKET.

April 20, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on hoof at $3 50 to $4 50 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $4 00 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $5 00 to $5 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $12 to $15 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $18 to $20 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $20 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 80 to $2 00 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $4 00 to $5 00 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $275 to $300 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $2 00 to $2 50, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $13 to $15 00, and Upper, $13 50 to 15 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $6 00 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $18 to $20 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 to $2 25 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $12 to $16.

POTATOES—Sweet, $25 to $30, and Irish, $25 to $30 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $5 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$20 to $25 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 1 25 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $35 to $50 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $9 to $10 00 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $4 75 to $5 00 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$8 per gallon.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Conservative Meeting.—We are requested to state that there will be a meeting at James Lynn's on Saturday the 7th of May, at which the presence of all *true Conservatives* of that section of the County is earnest requested. The object of the meeting is to consider the state of the country and to advise as to the propriety of recommending suitable gentlemen to the State Meeting to be held at Hay Court, in Raleigh, to nominate candidates to represent the Conservative party of the county in the Legislature.

The meeting will be addressed by prominent gentlemen of the county MANY CITIZENS.

GOLD COIN.

A SMALL LOT OF GOLD COIN FOR SALE. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 21-tf

FOR SALE,

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL—AGED eleven years, well grown and smart (one of fourteen children of her mother) a fine chance for a profitable investment of Confederate money to any person desirous of raising a valuable family of negroes. Enquire at the Progress Office. April 21-eodlw

W. B. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
June 2-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FRENCH BROAD PLANTATION FOR SALE.
GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUN.
N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD River, within the limits of Brevard, the county town, and is deservedly known as the best tract of land, and the most desirable property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,200 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,000 bushels of corn were gathered from 30 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pasturage. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corn crib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 100 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to Gen. Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price for these lands is ($100,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are good plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and nurse. The children are from 1 to 6 years of age. Also the farm tools, consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mill, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c., &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Care of ANDREW JOHNSTONE,
Flat Rock, N. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consists of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes stock, farm tools, lumber, &c., &c., or will sell separately.
April 26 d&wtf

FORTY BARRELS LIME FOR SALE,

AT D. A. WICKER'S, HILLSBORO STREET; Also Irish Potatoes, Bacon, Meal, Lard, &c.
April 26-2w

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank. Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m
Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO JAIL IN ALAMANCE county, at Graham, two Negro Boys to wit: ELBERT, he is about 20 years old and says he belongs to Col. Bird Knight, of Brunswick county, Va., the boy is about 5 feet 6 or 9 inches high very Black, the other boy says his name is ALFRED, says he belongs to Dr. Mayweathers of Tennessee, and was sent with Wm. Mayweathers to Capt. Bartlett's co. C, 13th Tennessee Regiment, Shaw's Brigade. ALFRED is about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, yellow complexion and quick spoken, and says he was decoyed off by some deserters near Newbern N. C.

The owners will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be dewlt with according to law.

J. M. BOYD,
Jailor for Alamance county, Graham, N. C.
April 25-dl5tw2t

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.
March 31-3tawtd

$50 REWARD.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co.,
MACHINE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 23, 1864.

RANAWAY FROM THE SMITH SHOPS OF THE Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, on Saturday last, a negro man named JOHN.

The above negro is about five feet high, stout built, thick lips and has a good countenance.

The above reward will be paid by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company on his delivery to their Shops or his confinement in jail where they can get him.
April 23-d5t

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.
March 18-dawtf

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and of the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Best of brick. Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRINGER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C. Feb. 13-3m

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 7-tf

LOOK OUT FOR THE THIEF.

STOLEN FROM THE LOOM, ON THE 31ST INST., 50 yards of cloth, very nice, the description as follows: ten of white and ten green in the warp and checked each, and the white check is dotted with light threads of blue, with two white threads between the green, and about 28 inches wide. Any information respecting the above will be thankfully received and shall receive a Vess Paleon of the same. MISS GILLEY MARINER,
Queen Street, Raleigh, N. C.
April 26-3t

PHOENIX ALMANAC FOR 1864.

JAN. FEB. MARCH. APRIL. MAY. JUNE. JULY. AUGUST. SEPT. OCTR. NOVR. DECR.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Adt.
do George Little, Wake.
Richard H Battle, jr., Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Ram, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General A C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Guthrie, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James R. Poote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Pasquotank, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. (Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.)

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Martin; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas L Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Byrum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert J Lindsay, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J B Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President ex officio, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President ex officio, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A. M., is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward G Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus K Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. J. C. Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. [illegible] Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of Md, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col M L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C M Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief Medical and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. [illegible] George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B K Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Burrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. [illegible] Miller, of N C, Chief

CITY OF RALIGH.

Mayor—Wm. J. Hawkins.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. T. Sumner, Augustus L. Longee and R. W. Reese.

Eastern Ward—[illegible] Mahler, [illegible] Busby and R. B. Hart.

J. J. Christian, City Treasurer. [illegible] City Tax Collector.

[illegible] Town Constable. [illegible] Penton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. H. Pennington, City Printer.

P. G. Keese, Watch and Clock Maker.

[illegible] Night Watch.

[illegible] Wm. G. Upchurch, Wm. Peace, [illegible] Overby, [illegible] Wm. Peace, [illegible] Wm. G. Upchurch

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864.

Gov. Vance and a Convention.

Our readers will remember that Gov. Vance, in his Wilkesborough speech, took ground against a Convention, but at the same time admitted that those who favored a Convention were his friends, and as true to the Southern cause as he was. He only thought it "wrong" to trust the people on the subject; and he went into an argument to prove that the State might secede if a Convention were called, and that then we should have coercion and civil war among ourselves. Aside from the merits of the Convention proposition, his position thus taken was objectionable on two accounts—first, because it manifested an unwillingness on his part to trust the people, and secondly, in predicting coercion, and war and bloodshed, it seemed that he was discarding argument on a grave subject, and appealing to the fears and passions of the people.

But in his Fayetteville speech he distinctly charges that the advocates of a Convention "desire the State to go out of the Confederacy,"—and he illustrates his opinion on the subject by a very chaste anecdote about "Jenkins." Now we undertake to say, as the record will prove, that no public meeting and no public man in the State has expressed any such desire, and that if any such desire exists, Gov. Vance has the faculty of discovering in men's minds what no one else can discover, and what the men themselves are profoundly ignorant of. And this charge, be it borne in mind, is made against the very men who supported him two years ago for Governor—against his own friends. He indulges in a little pleasantry now and then at the expense of the original secessionists, but he makes no grave or damaging charges against them. He does not tell *them*, as he tells his former supporters in substance if not in so many words, that they are endeavoring to deceive the people—that they are hypocrites—that they are dishonestly fomenting strife which must end in civil war, and that, when they deny these charges, as they do, he will not believe them, for he is too shrewd to be "fooled" by them. This, of itself, if no other evidence existed, would show where Gov. Vance is. Such language is gall and wormwood to those true Conservatives who elected Gov. Vance to his present position, and who fondly hoped that he would not only prove true to the rights of his State and to civil liberty, but that he could never be induced to turn his artillery against them; but such language is most acceptable to the Destructive organs, and to such politicians, now ranked among his ardent supporters, as W. W. Avery, John W. Cunningham, C. H. Coffield, Thoms Bragg, James Fulton, and many others of the same party who might be named.

When Mr. Reade took his seat in the Senate, (would he were there now, instead of Mr. Dortch,) he had to meet similar charges against the true Conservatives of the State; and most nobly did he meet them. *He* did not say that a Convention was desired to take the State out of the Confederacy, but he said the very reverse. He told the Senate and the country that he had confidence in the people of his State, and that whatever the State might do would be done so well, that others would claim the credit of it. *He* did not say that the advocates of a Convention were covertly engaged in fomenting civil war, but he took them at their word—told the Senate they were patriots and honest men, and that no evil would result from their action. Behold the contrast in this respect between Gov. Vance and Mr. Reade.

If we were uncharitable we might say that Governor Vance made his Wilkesboro' speech to secure Destructive support; that, having done so, he began to fear that he would lose all his Conservative strength; and that he then made his Fayetteville speech and clambered up on the Stephens platform to win back the Conservatives. But we do not ascribe motives to him—we judge him by his acts. *Confidence, confidence* is everything in a public man. Governor Vance has lost the confidence of nine-tenths of those who supported him in 1862; and every effort which he may make to regain it, will but sink him deeper in the Serbonian bog.

The last Richmond *Examiner* inclines to the opinion that the campaign in the Sounds region of North Carolina has terminated for the present, as there is little doubt that the Yankees have largely reinforced the garrison by troops from Beaufort and Hilton Head.

The *Examiner* has official information, to which we have heretofore referred, that Lieutenent General Holmes has been assigned to command at Raleigh, to take charge of the reserve forces of this State, composed of those between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50. Maj. General Robert Ransom has assumed command of the Department of Henrico, in place of Gen. Elzey.

Gen. Holmes has arrived in this City and assumed the command assigned him.

We were pleased to see in the City yesterday, the Honorables G. W. Logan, J. G. Ramsay, and L. T. Leach, members elect to Congress, on their way to Richmond. Messrs. Turner, J. M. Leach, and Gaither are expected to pass through on their way this morning. R. W. Lassiter, Esq., the worthy Senator from Granville, was also in the City yesterday.

The new Congress of the Confederate States will assemble in the Capitol in Richmond on the first Monday in May, (next week.) Two Chambers have been prepared for the House of Representatives—the Hall of Congress and the Hall of the House of Delegates of Virginia—that body having voted the House the use of the Hall, upon the eve of their last adjournment. The Senate of the Confederate States also has the choice of its own and the Hall of the State Senate, which is much more commodious, having the extra accommodations of a vestibule and gallery. So with the House of Delegates' Hall. This being the first session of a new Congress, it will devolve upon the body to select new officers to preside over and conduct the business of the two branches.

A good many members of both branches of Congress are arriving in the city. The interruption of railroad travel from the South will doubtless interfere with a full attendance upon the opening.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Since our form was made up, we are informed that Col. Palmer attacked the enemy in Burnsville on Tuesday morning last, capturing some 15. The rest had "smelt a mice," and skedaddled, as we predicted they would. Mont Ray, the leader of the band, escaped.—*Asheville News, April 21st.*

A TURNING POINT.

DIPLOMACY SHOULD AID OUR ARMS—POLICY OUR BRAVERY—SHOULD GO HAND IN HAND WITH MILITARY GENIUS—PRINCIPLES OF REPUBLICANISM—REASON MORE MAJESTIC THAN FORCE—SUBMISSION, TO POWER AND SUCCESSFUL USURPATION, TREASONABLE—THE DUTY OF CONGRESS IN THE PRESENT EMERGENCY.

Under the above head the Jackson *Mississippian*, now published at Selma, Ala., is publishing a series of editorial articles from which we make the following extracts. The reasoning and suggestions of the *Mississippian* present food for reflection, but we beg the "last man and last dollar" fraternity and the "patriots and prosperity holders" hereabouts, when reading what follows, to remember that it was written in Mississippi, by a Mississippian, and appeared in a Mississippi paper:

* * * * * * * * *

Having whipped the armies of Lincoln in the field, it would be an eminently proper time to extend the olive branch to the party opposed to him; and such whipping, followed by such action on our part, would, in our opinion, secure the overthrow of the Abolitionists.

In the day of triumph we should not forget that the stern necessity of the country is peace, and that as long as Lincoln is kept in power and there is no armed opposition to his subjugation schemes in the North, the war must go on, unless it be stopped by the intervention of foreign nations; in which case, the basis of intervention will doubtless be shaped by the doctrine of *uti possidetis*, which would strip us of half of our best territory, and leave us a Confederacy so small in numbers and so weak in strength as to exist merely at the sufferance of other nations. Of course we could not accept intervention upon the doctrine of *uti possidetis*, and it is quite probable that if intervention is ever offered to us at all, it will be upon some such basis. In no event can we feel sure that the honor and dignity of our Confederacy would be safe under the manipulations of foreign arbitrament. We should have abundant cause for most serious alarm in trusting ourselves to an umpire hostile to our plan of government to begin with, and peculiarly hostile to our social institutions. Consequently another administration in the North, elected upon the war platform, and sustained by the undivided support of the Northern people, will, in all probability, be followed by another four years' war, in which liberty will be lost in the North, slavery subverted in the South, society in both sections upheaved, and our whole social fabric destroyed.

The war must close. Neither section can stand another four years' war, such as we have had for the last three years, without widespread destruction and wholesale demoralization. This great and vital fact is appreciated at last in the North as well as the South, and it is blind folly in us to refuse to co-operate with the peace party there in the interest of peace, and for the sake of peace. Congressmen should not deceive themselves, nor should they deceive the people except in cases of urgent strategical necessity. It is their duty to look the situation squarely in the face. Our present hopes are in our gallant armies, and never were hopes better founded. We have no fears for the coming onslaught; but our soldiers are men.—They are not invulnerable to the shafts of the enemy or the insidious inroads of diseases incident to camp life.—They are human beings endowed with the sympathies and aspirations of humanity. Their spirits must necessarily sink when conviction seizes upon their minds that the war is to be protracted indefinitely, fraught with all the dangers of anarchy, empire, or military despotism. Various causes will tend to deplete our armies, without a corresponding power to increase it. We should make the most of the present auspicious period.

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With all due deference to those who may entertain different views, we think the South has much to hope for in the Conservative party of the North, provided our press and our politicians so speak and so act as not to embitter them against us. Our candid opinion is, that we now have it in our power to make the Northern peace, or "Copperhead" party, as it is called, our friends.—The contest for the next Presidency will be very bitter. Even now it is quite common to see in Northern newspapers threats that such and such attempts on the part of Lincoln will be resisted. Not long after the New York *News* "warned" Mr. Lincoln not to attempt to instal himself in the next Presidency by any such flimsy pretext as the one-tenth vote of the seceded States would be. "If he do," says that paper, "we tell him plainly, he will be resisted." Ex-President Pierce frankly avows in the very heart of fanaticism that the only hope of liberty on this continent is the success of the South.

It is manifestly the policy of the South to encourage this spirit of resistance to the tyranny of Lincoln. What is the best way to do this? is a question it behooves us to consider well. Human nature has certain peculiarities in all nations and among all people. It is just as natural for those men of the North who are stigmatized by their partizan opponents as "Copper-heads," gradually to become our friends, if we evince a conciliatory disposition towards them, as it is for them to hate us if we affect an indifference to their struggle or betray a peevish inclination to ridicule or abuse them. Why do both the North and the South hate England so cordially to-day? Because she stands aloof, and looks with cool indifference upon the struggles and sufferings of both parties.

The Northern "copperheads" are contending for State rights as well as we. They stand upon high ground, and although they do not acknowledge a willingness to give up the Union, yet they assume the position that it can never be restored by the sword—that such a Union is neither attainable nor desirable. They believe that in battling for State sovereignty they are contending for principles closely allied to those for which the seceded States are fighting. They, too, are striving in their own way, and it must be admitted, in the only way now open to them, to make the Northern government yield us our rights; and they naturally look for sympathy and encouragement from us. If they find in the place of these ridicule and peevish assaults upon their motives, they are disappointed, chagrined and embittered against us, and we shall have them to fight as well as the fanatics. We had an example of this some eighteen months ago in the States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, if not in New York and Pennsylvania.

Now while the contest for the Presidency waxes hot, and paper pellets from opposing journals and oratorical invectives from the stump are falling thick and fast throughout the Northern States; while Conservative newspapers are being mobbed and leading Conservatives exiled, who doubts, if we evince a decided and unmistakably sympathy for the proscribed party, its adherents will become more friendly to us than they are to the Abolitionists; and although they may be defeated, yet if the triumphant party undertakes to force them to take up arms to carry out those monstrous and unconstitutional measures against which they had voted and argued with such strenuous zeal and ardor, they will, in self-defence, turn their weapons against the minions of the tyrant himself. We shall see civil war in the North. If compelled to fight at all, they would prefer to ally themselves with us as the only power on the continent which gave any promise of preserving the ancient freedom of the country, and fight with us the second battle of our Fathers—the battle of States right and American liberty. There would be nothing else left for them, unless they chose to acquiesce in the intolerable and permanent despotism which the fanatics would fix upon them; and they would be compelled to do one or the other, for the day of neutrality is gone in this country. Kentucky tried that, and we all know her unenviable history. It is not improbable, then, that a judicious course on our part—a course dictated equally by sound policy and sound principle—will make the opposers of Lincoln our fast friends, and although it might not wield such an influence as would secure their success, yet it would bring them to us and us to them, and uniting, if it should become necessary, for the common defence of the liberties of both upon the broad platform of State rights, alike honorable and beneficial to both, too powerful hostile elements to Lincoln and the fanatical party which he represents, and creating a power which could and would speedily crush out the last vestige of Abolition fanaticism.

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At the commencement of the war Lincoln avowed on all occasions that he did not intend to interfere with slavery where it existed. Seward in his letters of instructions to the United States Ministers in France and England directed them to say that the war was conducted through no desire to disturb the institution. Our government and diplomatists, on the contrary, insisted that it was a war for the negro. The governments of France and England, entertaining abolition sentiments, were averse to recognizing the Southern Confederacy if its existence was based upon the perpetuation of slavery as its "corner stone." But influenced by the constant declarations of the Lincoln government that it was no part of their design to disturb the relation of master and slave in the South, and secretly desiring the disruption of the Union, they were favorable to recognition and were upon the eve of action on the subject. Lincoln saw the danger, and averted it by accepting the issue we so unwisely thrust upon him. He issued his emancipation proclamation, and by this master diplomatic stroke put off recognition, and, so far as he was able, narrowed the contest down to a mere struggle for the negro—thus presenting himself to the abolition view of Europe as the champion of freedom, and the chief of our government somewhat in the light of Pharaoh of Egypt, struggling only to hold slaves in bondage, and availing himself of all the hostility, lukewarmness and indifference to the institution which was supposed to prevail among our own people. The case being thus presented, and that, too, mainly through the blundering diplomacy of our own government and its diplomatists. Seward was too sagacious not to see the great advantage which [illegible] to his own government by accepting the issue.

It follows, therefore, that [illegible] of the country and the liberty of the people—for the same identical and immortal principles which moved our grandfathers to take up arms against Great Britain—an inherent love of liberty and a solemn and irrepressible resolve not to be enslaved without our consent. What would the peculiar institution of all the [illegible] which attaches to us on account of slavery be removed, and the minds of our own fighting men disabused. But slavery, as presented as it really is, would [illegible] content; and if a newspaper or a Congressman happen to evince a greater anxiety for the independence of the country and its freedom from the fanatical and abolition intolerance of New England than for the maintenance of the "peculiar institution," let them not be denounced as tainted with abolitionism. Slavery, too, is a question that our people are also "sound" upon, and it seems to us a most unwise policy to destroy the influence of a journal or public man who loves liberty more than slavery by attempting to fix upon either the odium which belongs to abolitionism.

It is a far better way to save slavery to keep it constantly in the background and never allow it to be thrust forward as the "corner stone" of our Republic, which it is not and never can be. If we save our liberties we can also save slavery; but if we lose our liberties, through a blind idolatry to the institution, we shall lose not only our slaves but our lands and everything else worth fighting for. The fanaticism of the Northern abolitionist, which would destroy the whole country to free the negroes, is equalled only by the fanaticism of the Southern extremist, who would destroy the whole country to preserve the present system of labor. In both cases are found evidences of a rabid monomania alike irreconcilable and equally antagonistic and destructive of the true interests of the country. States Rights is the real "corner stone" upon which the Confederacy rests. Let this, then, be our battle-cry, and slavery will take care of itself, or if it must perish it will not drag our country down in its own maelstrom of destruction.

If we fail to pursue some such conciliatory course towards the Northern opponents of Lincoln as we have endeavored to indicate, and instead of propitiating fortune in this line, while we may, we exasperate them by heaping ridicule and contumely upon their heads, can any man promise peace to the country at all? Will not the once proud name of America soon become a by-word of contempt? Will not the war soon reduce us to a worse anarchy than prevails in Mexico? And will not the people of all the States, like the Mexicans, soon yield to a foreign crown, or consent to be parcelled out as colonial provinces under the protection of France and England, to escape the horrors of interminable internecine feuds? It would be well for the South as well as the North to weigh carefully these questions; for it seems to us that this is the goal to which continuous war will ultimately consign us.

We repeat, then, that *the war must close*, or the power and the glory of this country will have departed, perhaps forever.

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If it be said that this policy smacks of reconstruction, and is calculated to school our people to regard such a thing in a favorable light, we have this reply to make: "Reconstruction" is a word which, in its accepted meaning, is as hateful to us as it can be to anybody else. But our desire for the success of the Northern Conservatives has no reference whatever to the possibility of reconstruction, or our hostility to such a consummation. We sympathize with them upon principle, just as we do with the Poles, or any other people striving to throw off the yoke of tyranny, and would give them aid and comfort, because we wish to encourage the sound political sentiments enunciated in their platform. If they should succeed in throttling the abolitionists, it will then be an open question, whether we chose to meet them in convention or not, to consider whether a reunion is practicable or desirable to either party. If we chose to consider their propositions for reconstruction; to submit them to our people, and the people actually voted themselves back into the Union, they alone would be to blame for it. It would be their own voluntary, unconstrained act, which we, as true Confederates, could not object to their taking, if they desired to do so. There would be no coercion, no subjugation, no humiliation in it. The Southern States would go back, if they went at all, not as inferiors or dependencies, but as equals, and with the air of conquerors—their arch-enemy lying helpless at their feet, and the great principle for which they had so stoutly contested firmly established. This would be State rights. But would our people entertain a proposition of the kind at all? Would it be to the interest of either section to restore a Union possessed of so many antagonizing elements? Would not the solution of the difficulty more likely turn upon the readjustment of boundaries, or the establishment of a system similar to the Germanic Confederation, beneficial to all the sections of the late Union, and especially so to the South? The dead cannot be brought back to life, and the blood which has been so freely poured out has reared an insurmountable wall between the war men of the North and the people of the South. The war has developed distinctions and antagonisms in races which never can be reconciled. If, then, the proposition for "reconstruction" was not entertained at all, as undoubtedly it would not be in the offensive sense in which it is generally considered, then would come up the cardinal principles of the conservative creed, viz: anti-coercion, anti-war, State rights, a Union of force is neither attainable nor desirable, there is no power in the Constitution to coerce a State into a Union against its wishes. Therefore the whole question would be left to our free decision. If we chose to stay out we would do so, and they could do nothing but "let us alone," and say to us, "erring sisters, depart in peace." Thus the contest would end, and peace and independence be secured.

"Starvation and Emigration."

The Asheville *News* copies a recent article of ours showing the importance of exempting as many farmers as possible from conscription, and adds:

"We are glad to see from the above statement that the authorities are not unapprised of the importance of making a crop this year. Many who have been conscribed can render the cause vastly more service at home as farmers. This country will be in a deplorable condition next year, unless there is a change in the policy pursued. Grain cannot nwo be had at any price. What is to become of the women and children another year, God only knows. Madison county will make nothing; a large portion of Yancy will be equally barren; all the northern portion of this county will produce nothing, comparatively; and so of large portions of Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Clay and Cherokee. The reason is obvious. The proximity of the enemy, and the frequent raids made by them, have driven the producing classes from their homes, to seek protection in other and distant localities. We have very little slave labor in this mountain country, and if all the white labor is pressed into the army how are the troops in the field and the women and children to be fed next year? Unless a wiser policy prevails, our people will have to choose between starvation and emigration. We respectfully and earnestly call the attention of the authorities to this subject."

The above, be it remembered, is taken from a Vance paper. It cannot be said by the Destructive leaders and privileged office holders that the *above* is croaking, for of course papers of that kind never croak.

In a lengthy editorial, on yesterday morning, the *Mississippian* said:

"We can afford to lower our Confederacy in the eyes of foreign nations by sending embassadors to dance attendance upon Imperial Courts, who meet with indifference always, and sometimes with contumely; we can court the favor of monarchies of Europe, who desire nothing better than the failure of republican government, and who have no sentiment or sympathy in common with us; we can even afford to be snubbed by that bantling Empire in Mexico, not yet out of its swaddling clothes; but our manliness, self-reliance and independence require us not to turn the cold shoulder upon those who really sympathise with us in our struggle for liberty, who desire to maintain free government for themselves and are willing to aid us in maintaining ours!"

The above is true, every word of it. It is another illustration of the want of consistency on the part of those who are the slaves of passion and prejudice. Until we see ourselves as others see us there will be but little hope of mending our fortunes. The moral sentiment of the world is against us, and so far as recognition or intervention is concerned we are absolutely friendless. In this posture we have a gigantic war on our hands, and unless we seize such opportunities as [illegible] our reach, and bend all our energies in the direction of peace, we will never get out of the maelstrom of blood in which we are involved. If they will [illegible] contractors, and others who like the professional [illegible], to keep up the terrible drama of bloodshed, but the people [illegible].—*Selma (Ala.) Reporter.*

LINCOLN AND NEGRO TROOPS.

At the opening of the "Sanitary Fair" in Baltimore on the 18th inst., President Lincoln delivered the following characteristic speech:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Allusion is made that we are in peculiar circumstances; we cannot fail to note that the world moves. The men whom we have called here to serve, or who have served us, the soldiers of the Union, it occurs at once that three years ago the same soldiers could not as much as pass through Baltimore. The change from then till now is both great and gratifying. Blessings to the brave men who have wrought the change, and the fair women who strive to reward them for it.

But Baltimore suggests more than could happen within Baltimore. The change within Baltimore is a part only of a far wider change. When the war began, three years ago, neither party, nor any man, expected to would last till now. Each looked for the end, in some way, long ere to-day. Neither did any anticipate that domestic slavery would be much affected by the war. But here we are; the war has not ended, and slavery has been much affected—how much needs not be recounted. So true is it that man proposes and God disposes.

But we can see the past, though we may not claim to have directed it; and seeing it, in this case, we feel more hopeful and confident for the future.

The world has never had a good definition of the word liberty, and the American people, just now, are much in want of one. We all declare for liberty; but in using the same word we do not all mean the same thing. With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men, and the products of other men's labor. Here are two, not only different, but incompatible things, called by the same name, liberty.—And it follows that each of the things is, by the respective parties, called by two different and incompatible names—liberty and tyranny.

The shepherd drives the wolf from the sheep's throat, for which the sheep thanks the shepherd as a libertor, while the wolf denounces him for the same act, as the destroyer of liberty, especially if the sheep was a black one. Plainly, the sheep and the wolf are not agreed upon a definition of the word liberty; and precisely the same difference prevails to-day among us human creatures, even in the North, and all professing to love liberty.—Hence we behold the processes by which thousands are daily passing from under the yoke of bondage hailed by some as the advance of liberty and bewailed by others as the destruction of liberty. Recently, as it seems, the people of Maryland have been doing something to define liberty, and thanks to them that, in what they have done the wolf's dictionary has been repudiated.

It is not very becoming for one in my position to make speeches at great length; but there is another subject upon which I feel that I ought to say a word. A painful rumor, true, I fear, has reached us of the massacre, by the rebel forces at Fort Pillow, in the west end of Tennessee, on the Mississippi river, of some three hundred colored soldiers and white officers, who had just been overpowered by their assailants. There seems to be some anxiety in the public mind whether the government is doing its duty to the colored soldiers and to the service at this point. At the beginning of the war, and for some time, the use of colored troops was not contemplated; and how the change of purpose was wrought, I will not now take time to explain. Upon a clear conviction of duty, I resolved to turn that element of strength to account; and I am responsible for it to the American people, to the Christian world, to history and on my final account to God. Having determined to use the negro as a soldier, there is no way but to give him all the protection given to any other soldier. The difficulty is not in stating the principle, but in practically applying it. It is a mistake to suppose the government is indifferent to this matter, or is not doing the best it can in regard to it. We do not to-day know that a colored soldier, or white officer commanding colored soldiers, has been massacred by the rebels when made a prisoner. We fear it, believe it, I may say, but we do not know it. To take the life of one of their prisoners on the assumption that they murder ours, when it is short of certainty that they do murder ours, might be too serious, too cruel a mistake. We are having the Fort Pillow affair thoroughly investigated; and such investigation will probably show conclusively how the truth is. If, after all that has been said, it shall turn out that there has been no massacre at Fort Pillow, it will be almost safe to say there has been none, and will be none, elsewhere. If there has been the massacre of three hundred there, or even the tenth part of three hundred, it will be conclusively proven; and, being so proven, the retribution shall as surely come. It will be a matter of grave consideration in what exact course to apply the retribution; but in the supposed case it must come.

PARTIES IN GEORGIA.

We have noticed sundry allusions of late to the origin and progress of a "new party in the State of Georgia." Some of our cotemporaries have gone so far as to designate its leaders, hazard speculation as to their motives and to prognosticate results by no means flattering to the active participants. We wish those gentlemen who are so much exercised in relation to this new "organization" would be a little more definite when speaking of it. As a matter of information, if for no more important purpose, it might be agreeable to know to whom this new party is indebted for its paternity, where it was constituted, and what grand measures differing from that, which the country as a whole is seeking to promote, this new political school proposes to inaugurate.

If by a new party in Georgia is meant that there are any persons here who are in favor of relaxing the efforts which have heretofore been so diligently employed to achieve the independence of the country, we must say that we know of no such combination—we know no such individual. The feeling is fixed and resolute in every mind to use every means which "God and nature has put into our hands" to withhold no sacrifice, however costly, whether of money or blood, to divorce ourselves utterly from the people who have pursued us with a hostility so unrelenting. If by such a party it is intimated that there are those here who are so decidedly anti-administration that they seek to embarrass it in the execution of any constitutional measure for the general good, we must still plead ignorance to the existence of any such party. We have but one President. Nobody has been named—very few perhaps have ever thought of a successor; and the disposition is strong everywhere to accord him a hearty and generous support. This was abundantly shown by the recent action of our Legislature expressing their confidence in his patriotism and integrity.

If, however, by a new party in Georgia it is meant there are those persons in the State who insist that Congress shall conform in its action to the provisions of the constitution and that the Executive shall not transcend his legitimate functions, then we must confess to an acquaintance with sundry individuals who hold these views and who are tolerably outspoken in defence of their opinion. We do not know however, that this can fairly be called a new party. It dates as least as far back as the year 1776. Further, if by said party it is intimated that there are persons amongst us who, whilst they are straining every nerve to drive back the swarming hordes who are ruthlessly seeking to deprive us of liberty, property and if needs be, of life, are also deligieat in using such honorable negotiations as may tend in their view to hasten the termination of the strife, we must also confess to some acquaintance with not a few of this party. Beyond this we know of no clique, conspiracy or combination of any sort. If any exists we have not been admitted into the secret.

The truth is that this is not a time for parties or divisions. We cannot afford to be divided. With a powerful foe pressing us at every point, our undivided energies, must be taxed to the utmost to resist his strength. But we belong to that number who believe that nothing will more certainly contribute to the maintenance of this domestic union so essential to our success than an unbending adherence to the terms of the Constitution. When people feel that they are living under law—law the creation of their own regularly appointed representatives, and that those laws are administered in such a way that impartial justice must be meted out to all they have a most powerful motive to "do or die" for such a land.

It was well remarked by Mr. Stephens that nothing would more certainly stimulate the resolution of our brave soldiers than to know that whilst they are risking their lives in the field to secure liberty and independence, there were sentinels at home who would watch against all infringements upon the Constitution, and who would sound an alarm when its safeguards were imperilled. A stern regard to law and order must prove the [illegible] bond of our

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quiet at home whilst it will su[illegible] a constant encouragement to our brave armies.—*Ag. Ch. &*

THE YANKEE CONGRESS.

The correspondent of the New York *News* as follows from Washington, under date of the instant:

The last week in the capital was an eventful one rather exciting one to the sp[illegible] state of the acco[illegible] the history of the country. The theatre of events has been in the national capital. Of the [illegible]ful legislation that took place, was the vote [illegible] Senate on the proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, providing b[illegible] an additional article to that Instrument, that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States." The resolution passed 38 to 6. The two-thirds vote, required by the Constitution being thus obtained, the matter was carried to the House of Representatives, where it was adopted by that body. The Abolitionists are exultant over this action, and think that in future it will settle things political, they have a clear course. We think we see. There is one point in this legislation that must force itself upon the mind of every thoughtful man in the land. If it is necessary to legislate, as the Congress of the country has done, it must be inferred that all previous acts of Congress, and the extraordinary action of the President in his emancipation proclamations and orders have been clearly violating the Constitution of the country from the first to the last article. The Abolitionists are exultant over the complete political sommersault made by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, who by his earnest advocacy of this measure, has given in his adhesion to the main tenets of the Black Republican party. Mr. Johnson is a weak old man, he is a man of great fortune, great lover of money, a practitioner in the United States Supreme Court, and his principal clients are of the "nigger persuasion." The old man discovered that he had to adopt one or two things—either to give up several fat jobs he has on hand, or stop the mouths of the dominant party in the Senate *nolens volens*.

There is a way of reasoning which [illegible] that is, bribing a man to an opinion. Not perhaps, by the metallic or "greenback" [illegible] by promises of patronage and a voice in matters political and political. Patronage is a wonderful [illegible] the understanding; it dissipates every doubt and [illegible] ple in an instant, accommodates itself to the [illegible] capacities silences the loud and clamorous, and [illegible] ove the most obstinate and inflexible. This act of Congress must be interpreted as an acknowledgment that, whatever action the authorities of country have taken since the war commenced, in relation to slavery, has been illegal and unconstitutional, and in the future they propose to try and alter their movements to law.

Not a "Pleasant Impression."

The Wilmington *Journal* is not pleased with brief telegraphic report of Gov. Vance's Fayetteville speech, and impatiently awaits the full report. The Governor is certainly unlucky in losing the confidence of the great party that elected him, and then in failing to satisfy his new friends, the Destructives. The *Journal* says:

"We must hope that the brief telegraphic report of Governor Vance's speech at Fayetteville does not convey an adequate idea of his remarks there—not that we question its correctness as far it goes, but we cannot but lean to the belief that a fuller report will give, modify or explain some of the positions and sentiments therein contained.

The *Carolinian* of Saturday brings a report, probably abreviated, of a portion of his remarks. When the report is to be continued. Until we can get the report at length, which we suppose we will be enabled to do from the *Carolinian* and *Observer*, we think it better to abstain from any extended comment.

So far we confess that the impression made by it is a pleasant one. Less pleasant certainly than we made by his Wilkesboro' speech, although even that there were passages which, in our opinion, had better been omitted. In this sentiment we know we are by no means singular."

Mr. Holden is out in a card in the *Progress*, which he copies a portion of the speech of Governor Vance, reported in the *Carolinian*, referring to correspondent between himself and the latter gentleman on being invited to meet him at Fayetteville and other points where he should speak. He says that will be seen that the Governor does not correctly set forth the character of my letter in reply to him. The reporter did not profess to give the exact language of Gov. Vance, having only taken notes of the speech. But Mr. Holden is in error when he says Gov. Vance did not state correctly the character of that correspondence. The Governor read the entire correspondence, as published by Mr. H. He took no mean advantage of his opponent.

In justice to Gov. Vance, will the *Progress* publish copy this?—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

And now will the *Carolinian* publish the correspondence between Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden?

The *Carolinian* says Gov. Vance "took no mean advantage of his opponent" in his Fayetteville speech. We have not, and do not charge that he did; but we are authorized by Mr. Holden to say that Gov. Vance done him marked injustice in his notice of what took place at the time of the mob in Raleigh.

From the Rapidan.—We learn that the two armies drawn up in line of battle, and that skirmishing, preliminary to a general engagement, has occurred. The position of the confronting armies, the time they have had to prepare, and the fine weather renders a battle most imminent at any moment. It is thought by some that Grant, while keeping up a show of attack in front, intends tempting a flank movement on Lee's left, by Madison Court House. We are assured that wherever he moves he will find Gen. Lee prepared to receive him.

Our scouts report that the last reinforcements to Grant were five thousand men from Harper's Ferry and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. For two or three days reinforcements have passed over the Orange road [illegible] quarter.—*Richmond Sentinel, 27th.*

DIED,

In this City, on the morning of the 29th April, [illegible]NIA, infant daughter of Col. J. P. H. and E. A. B. aged eight months.

The funeral will take place at four o'clock P. M., to-day, the 29th, from the residence of Col. Russ. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Services by Rev. B. Pritchard.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WOOD! WOOD! WOOD!

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.
Raleigh, N. C. April 25, 1864.

TO SUPPLY THE HOSPITALS AT THIS [illegible] with fuel for the ensuing winter, I will contract for 4,000 Cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either [illegible] road.

I prefer, however, to purchase STANDING, [illegible] ient to this Post, or the line of either Railroad, that the Government to cut and haul.

W. E. PIERCE,
April 29-12t Captain & Post Q.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER MAY FIRST, THE PRICE OF GAS will be $35 per thousand feet.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,
April 29-1w* Lessees.

LOST,

YESTERDAY, ON FAYETTEVILLE OR HARGETT street, $160 in new issue. Any person finding the same and leaving it at the Progress Office will be rewarded.
April 29-2t*

DAILY PHOENIX.

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1858.

Our Vienna and Constantinople correspondence is interesting. Both Powers appear to be preparing for war. Austria is massing troops on the Servian frontier, but it is said that Russia has declared that she will not tolerate any movement against Servia. Should Austria persist in her warlike demonstrations, Russia will declare war against her, and Turkey will probably take part with Russia. Should this be the case, the Eastern question will be settled, and Austria will be driven out of Europe. Turkey will then be compelled to cede Constantinople to Russia, and the Sultan will be driven into Asia. Should Austria not attack Servia, the Eastern question will be settled in a manner equally favorable to Russia. Turkey will